March, 1977 to 444 today and a further increase is contemplated. The total Pendency of cases in the High Counts as on 1-l-1988 is 15,87,823. (b) In andia, the Judge-population ratio is J0.5 per million which is less than in developed countries. No study has been undertaken to ascertain whether the ratio is increasing or decreasing.

Outbreak of Cholera in Delhi

76. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR, BIRLA:

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of deaths during the last two months and till date due to Cholera outbreak in Delhi; and

(b) what follow-up action has been taken so far to improve the living conditions in the affected resettlement colonies and other areas and to providejimprove the civic amenities following the visit of the Prime Minister to these areas, stating the reasons for unsatisfactory progress in this regard and the measures taken to accelerate the process of improvement in the affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) and (b) During the last two months, September and October, there had been no deaths due to Cholera in Delhi. However, due to gastro-enteritis, 24 deaths were reported in September and 3 deaths in October, 1988. From 1-1-1988 till 31st October, 1988, the total number of deaths due to Cholera and gastro-enteritis are 8 and 790 respectively.

Following the visit of the Prime Minister to the affected areas on 22-7-1988 an action plan was drawn to provide better civic amenities including sanitation and provision of potable drinking water to* these areas. According to the Reports of the Delhi Administration, the targets set in the Action Plan in respect of de-silting of drains, de-siltig of septic tanks and Brick paving (in two phases) hnave already been achieved. Regular cleaning of drains is also being done and the garbage that is generated daily is being lifted. Construction of Sulabh Shauchalayas, the resetiement colonies has also been taken up.

With regard to provision off safe drink ing water to the affected areas, water is being supplied through water-tankers/ trucks mounted with SINTEX tanks to *9* colonies. inespect of Nandanagri, Gokulpuri, Khichaiipur, Trilokpuri; Him-matpur, Khanpur, Sunder Nagri and Seelampur (Phase I *&* II), filtered water supply has already been extended. In the affected resettlemnt colonies, individual water connections havebeen sanctioned and nepublic hydrants have already been installed to provide adequate water supply. In addition, 610 deep hand-pumps are also being provided in the resettlement colonies. Provisional drinking water through water tankers has also been undertaken in Juggi Jhopri clusters.

Dengue Deafiins in Delhi

*77. SHRI CHATURANAN .MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 5 Dengue deaths in Delhi have been confirmed by the AIIMS as reporied in the Times of India, dated 25th October, 1988;

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been many more deaths not repor ted due to the absence of compulsory of diseases by private hospir tals and physicians;

(c) whether Government propose to review the notification in this regard to create an effective infrastructure for this purpose; and

(d) whether the National Virus Institute, Pune has been involved in this work so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) and (b) The Government has

seen the news item which appeared in the Times of India dated 25th October, 1988.

The outbreak of filial fevers in Delhi has been investigated by the National Institute *oi* Communicable Diseases, Delhi as well as the National Institute of Virology, Pune. The investigation had shown that many of the cases of viral fever were due to dengue virus. During the months of September and October, 1988, 65 cases of Dengue fever with 15 deaths have been reported in Delhi.

(c) Outbreaks of Dengue fever are not very common and occur at irregular in tervals. The Government do not intend to make Dengue fever a notifiable disease for the present,

(d) Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Virology, Pune has been involved in the epidemiological investigation of outbreak of Dengue fever in Delhi.

श्रीलंका में भारतीय शांति सेना

@*78. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव :**

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1988 से अब तक भारतीय शांति सेना के कितने जवान और अधिकारी "लिट्टे" छापामारों द्वारा मुठभेड़ों में मारे गए और कितने लापता घोषित किए गए इन मुठभेड़ों में घायल हुए व्यक्तियों और इनमें मारे गए व्यक्तियों के उन आश्रितों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें मुआवजा तथा अन्य सरकारी सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई गई हैं;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान भारतीय शांति सेना द्वारा मुठभेड़ों में कितने तमिल उग्रवादी मारे गए;

(ग) भारतीय शांति सेना द्वारा अब तक तमिल उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों को किस हद तक सफलतापूर्वक दबाया जा सका है;

(घ) 1987 और 1988 के दौरान सरकार द्वारा भारतीय शांति सेना पर किए गए व्यय का माह-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार भारतीय शांति सेना को कब तक श्रीलंका में रखने का विचार रखती है और उन्हें वापस बुलाने में सरकार को क्या-क्या कठिनाइयां पेश आ रही हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री के० सी० पंत) : (क) 1-1-1988 से 31-10-1988 की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय शांति सेना के 293 कार्मिक मारे गए, 664 घायल हुए और 13 लापता है। ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

	मारे गए	घायल हुए	लापता
अफसर	17	42	1
जूनियर कमीशन अफसर	22	48	1
अन्य रैंक	254	574	11
जोड़	293	664	13

भारतीय शांति सेना के मारे गए 293 कार्मिकों में से 165 कार्मिकों के मामले में पेंशन लाभ 239 के मामले में "सेना समूह बीमा" के लाभों को पहले ही अंतिमरूप दिया जा चुका है। शेष मामलों पर विभिन्न चरणों में विचार हो रहा है।

(ख) इस तरह की कार्यवाही में यह बता पाना संभव नहीं है कि मारे गए उग्रवादियों की वास्तविक संख्या क्या है।

(ग) उत्तरी तथा पूर्वी श्रीलंका में सामान्य स्थिति बहाल की गई है और सभी समुदायों के लोगों में सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा की गई है।

*पूर्वतः तारांकित प्रश्न 18, 2 नवम्बर 1988 से स्थानान्तरित।